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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/823,894	03/31/2001	Jochen Kappel	051207-1050	7566
22827	7590	08/11/2006	EXAMINER	
DORITY & MANNING, P.A. POST OFFICE BOX 1449 GREENVILLE, SC 29602-1449			SALL, EL HADJI MALICK	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2157	

DATE MAILED: 08/11/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/823,894	KAPPEL ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	El Hadji M. Sall	2157	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 April 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8, 10-18 and 20-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8, 10-18 and 20-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the correspondence filed on April 20, 2006. Claims 1-3, 5-8, 10-13, 15-18 and 20-29 are pending. Claims 1-3, 5-8, 10-13, 15-18 and 20-29 represent Corba Jellybens System and Method.

2. ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) a patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-3, 5-8, 10-13, 15-18 and 20-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Apte et al. U.S. 6,269,373 in view of Timbol U.S. 6,237,135, and further in view of Chan et al. U.S. 6,836,889.

Apte teaches the invention substantially as claimed including a method and system for persisting beans as container-managed fields.

As to claims 1, 6, 11 and 16, Apte teaches a system, a method, a computer readable medium for providing interaction between a client and a server, comprising:

means for providing at least one property that a bean represents (column 7, lines 18-22, Apte discloses two java beans may be employed that implement the client object 400 and server object 402. What makes a bean different from a pure object is that it has an external interface, called the properties);

means for providing a property field that describes usage of an attribute for the bean (figure 12; column 16, lines 57-65, Apte discloses ...bean data is automatically maintained by the container using a mechanism of its choosing... when a bean chooses to have its persistence container-managed, it specifies which of its fields are to be retained);

means for providing a type that describes the bean (column 2, lines 49-51, Apte discloses the bean may have container-managed fields of both primitive and complex data-types...); and

means for utilizing the bean as a storage entity (column 16, lines 8-9 and 53-56, Apte discloses an entity bean may be either a bean-managed or container-managed (i.e. where an entity bean is an entity bean is used to represent data, which can be a row or a table in a database) and the bean is entirely responsible for storing and retrieving its instance data).

Apte fails to teach explicitly means for automatically generating a bean.

However, Timbol teaches development system with visual design tools for creating and maintaining Java Beans components. Timbol teaches means for automatically generating a bean (column 4, lines 18-19; see abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Apte in view of Timbol to provide means for automatically generating a bean. One would be motivated to do so to allow a user to create Java Beans-compatible components rapidly and easily (see abstract).

Apte fails to teach explicitly the bean is utilized as a cache entity.

However, Chan teaches code wrapping to simplify access to and use of enterprise java beans. Chan teaches the bean is utilized as a cache (column 7, lines 52-56, Chan discloses a type 2 access bean has a cache called a CopyHelper).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Apte in view of Timbol, further in view of Chan to provide means for utilizing the bean a cache entity. One would be motivated to do so to allow the speed up of data transfer.

As to claim 2, Apte teaches the system of claim 1, further comprising: means for mapping the at least one property to a method in a stub (column 7, lines 20-24, Apte discloses what makes a bean different from a pure object is that it has an external interface, called the properties interface, which allows a tool to read what the

component is supposed to do and hook it up to other beans and plug it into another environment).

As to claim 3, Apte teaches the system of claim 1, further comprising: means for providing a handle for the bean, wherein the handle is used for transaction contact (column 16, lines 50-51, Apte discloses obtaining the bean as a handle; column 15, line 67 to column 16, line 2, and lines 35-38, Apte discloses the container generates a serializable handle class, providing a way to identify a bean (i.e. providing a way to identify a bean where by identifying a bean "transaction contact is performed), and the container-provided identity passes when the session bean is removed by the client at the end of the session).

As to claim 5, Apte teaches the system of claim 1, further comprising: means for indicating if a value of one of the at least one property has changed (column 16, lines 23-27, Apte discloses stateful session beans maintain data consistency by updating their fields each time a transaction is committed while informing of changes).

As to claims 7 and 12, Apte teaches the method and the computer readable medium of claims 6 and 11, further comprising the step of: mapping the at least one property to a method in a stub (column 7, lines 20-24, Apte discloses what makes a bean different from a pure object is that it has an external interface, called the properties

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interface, which allows a tool to read what the component is supposed to do and hook it up to other beans and plug it into another environment).

As to claims 8 and 13, Apte teaches the method and the computer readable medium of claims 6 and 11, further comprising the step of: providing a handle for the bean (column 16, lines 50-51, Apte discloses obtaining the bean as a handle; column 15, line 67 to column 16, line 2, and lines 35-38, Apte discloses the container generates a serializable handle class, providing a way to identify a bean (i.e. providing a way to identify a bean where by identifying a bean "transaction contact is performed), and the container-provided identity passes when the session bean is removed by the client at the end of the session).

As to claims 10 and 15, Apte teaches the method and the computer readable medium of claims 8 and 11, further comprising the step of: indicating if a value of one of the at least one property has changed (column 16, lines 23-27, Apte discloses stateful session beans maintain data consistency by updating their fields each time a transaction is committed while informing of changes).

As to claim 17, Apte teaches the system of claim 16, wherein the bean maps the at least one property to a method in a stub (column 7, lines 20-24, Apte discloses what makes a bean different from a pure object is that it has an external interface, called the

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properties interface, which allows a tool to read what the component is supposed to do and hook it up to other beans and plug it into another environment).

As to claim 18, Apte teaches the system of claim 16, wherein the bean further comprises: a handle for the bean (column 16, lines 50-51, Apte discloses obtaining the bean as a handle; column 15, line 67 to column 16, line 2, and lines 35-38, Apte discloses the container generates a serializable handle class, providing a way to identify a bean (i.e. providing a way to identify a bean where by identifying a bean "transaction contact is performed), and the container-provided identity passes when the session bean is removed by the client at the end of the session).

As to claim 20, Apte teaches the system of claim 16, wherein the at least one property includes a value to indicate that at least one property has changed (column 16, lines 23-27, Apte discloses stateful session beans maintain data consistency by updating their fields each time a transaction is committed while informing of changes).

As to claim 21, Apte teaches the system of claim 1, wherein said means for utilizing said bean as a storage entity is configured to store transient values for said at least one property for subsequent retrieval (column 16, lines 8-9, 53-56 and 61-65, Apte discloses an entity bean may be either a bean-managed or container-managed (i.e. where an entity bean is an entity bean is used to represent data, which can be a row or a table in a database), the bean is entirely responsible for storing and retrieving its

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instance data, and a bean chooses to have its persistence container-managed, and specifies which of its fields are to be retained (i.e. the fields or the values in the fields that are not retained are "transient values" since "transient values" are variables that should be excluded when objects are serialized).

Apte fails to teach explicitly means for utilizing said bean as a cache entity is configured to store transient values for said at least one property for subsequent retrieval.

However, Chan teaches means for utilizing said bean as a cache (column 7, lines 52-56, Chan discloses a type 2 access bean has a cache called a CopyHelper).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Apte in view of Timbol, further in view of Chan to provide means for utilizing said bean as a cache entity is configured to store transient values for said at least one property for subsequent retrieval. One would be motivated to do so to allow the speed up of data transfer.

As to claim 22, Apte teaches the system of claim 1.

Apte fails to teach explicitly values stored in said cache entity are summarized into property sets.

However, Chan teaches values stored in said cache entity are summarized into property sets (column 5, lines 28-32, Chan discloses the access bean maintains a local cache of attributes from the enterprise bean which can be indexed (i.e. "property sets")).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Apte in view of Timbol, further in view of Chan to provide values stored in said cache entity are summarized into property sets. One would be motivated to do so to allow comparing string property values.

As to claim 23, Apte teaches the system of claim 22.

Apte fails to teach property sets are configured for subsequent retrieval as one network package.

However, Chan teaches property sets are configured for subsequent retrieval as one network package (column 5, lines 24-28, Chan discloses the Access Beans increases performance when using large entity beans, in which all or a subset of their attributes persist in a persistent storage (i.e. all or a subset of their attributes are seen as "one network package" since the "one network package" would cause performance increase)).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Apte in view of Timbol, further in view of Chan to provide property sets are configured for subsequent retrieval as one network package. One would be motivated to do so to allow high reliability.

As to claim 24, Apte teaches the method of claim 6, further comprising the step of: connecting the client to an interface repository and application dictionary (figure 1).

As to claim 25, Apte teaches the method of claim 6, further comprising the step of: generating a subclass for an interface bean class (column 15, lines 59-67, Apte discloses the tool for container generates additional classes for EJB bean at deployment time, then the tool uses information it gets from the EJB to generate more class for a remote interface).

As to claim 26, Apte teaches the computer readable medium of claim 11, further comprising logic that connects to an interface repository and application dictionary (figure 1).

As to claim 27, Apte teaches the computer readable medium of claim 11, further comprising logic that generates a subclass for an interface bean class (column 15, lines 59-67, Apte discloses the tool for container generates additional classes for EJB bean at deployment time, then the tool uses information it gets from the EJB to generate more class for a remote interface).

As to claim 28, Apte teaches the system of claim 16.

Apte fails to teach explicitly transient values stored in said cache entity are summarized into property sets.

However, Chan teaches transient values stored in said cache entity are summarized into property sets (column 5, lines 28-32, Chan discloses the access bean

maintains a local cache of attributes from the enterprise bean which can be indexed (i.e. "property sets")).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Apte in view of Timbol, further in view of Chan to provide transient values stored in said cache entity are summarized into property sets. One would be motivated to do so to allow comparing string property values.

As to claim 29, Apte teaches the system of claim 28.

Apte fails to teach property sets are configured for subsequent retrieval as one network package.

However, Chan teaches property sets are configured for subsequent retrieval as one network package (column 5, lines 24-28, Chan discloses the Access Beans increases performance when using large entity beans, in which all or a subset of their attributes persist in a persistent storage (i.e. all or a subset of their attributes are seen as "one network package" since the "one network package" would cause performance increase)).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Apte in view of Timbol, further in view of Chan to provide property sets are configured for subsequent retrieval as one network package. One would be motivated to do so to allow high reliability.

4. Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 04/20/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that Timbol does not describe automatic bean generation, as applicants have described in their specification and as affirmatively claimed with the present active claims. Furthermore, Applicant argues that no suggestion has been found in either Timbol or Chan that discloses or makes obvious a method, system or computer readable medium incorporating automatic bean generation as disclosed and claimed by applicant

In regards to the above point, Examiner respectfully disagrees.

The Examiner kindly submits that the applicant(s) misread the applied references used in the rejection. Actually, applicants are interpreting the claims very narrow by considering the broad teaching of the references used in the rejection. The aforementioned assertion wherein Timbol does not describe automatic bean generation, as applicants have described in their specification and as affirmatively claimed with the present active claims as recited above, was unsupported by objective factual evidence and was not found to be of substantial evidential value. For example, Timbol discloses automatically generating a bean (Column 4, lines 18-19; abstract). Moreover, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Apte in view of Timbol to provide automatic bean generation. One would be motivated

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to do so to allow a user to create Java Beans-compatible components rapidly and easily (see abstract). For this assertion to have merit, it is important to applicants to provide some forms of evidence that convincingly show that Examiner's references do not meet the claims language. Furthermore, Applicants are reminded that 37 CFR 1.111(b) states, "a general allegation that the claims define a patentable invention without specifically pointing out how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the references does not comply with the requirement of this section". Thus, applicants' assertions are just mere allegation with no supported fact by failing to specifically point out how the language of the claims patentably distinguished them from the cited references. For example "automatically generating a bean". Applicants are reminded that the Examiner is entitled to the broadest reasonable interpretation of the claims. The Applicants always have the opportunity to amend the claims during prosecution and broad interpretation by the Examiner reduces the possibility that the claim, once issued, will be interpreted more broadly than is justified. In re Prater 162 USPQ 541, 550-51 (CCPA 1969). Hence the 35 U.S.C 102 is hereby sustained.

5. Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

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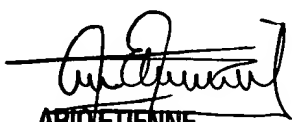
TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to El Hadji M Sall whose telephone number is 571-272-4010. The Examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on 571-272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-4010.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

El Hadji Sall
Patent Examiner
Art Unit: 2157



ARIO ETIENNE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100